

# Adair County News

VOLUME XXI

COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16, 1918.

NUMBER 12

## Personals.

Mrs. S. H. Mitchell was quite sick a few days of last week.

Mr. U. L. Antle has returned from a business trip to Nashville.

Mr. Luther Harvey, of Russell Springs, was here a few days ago.

Mr. B. G. Nelson, of Hopkinsville, was in Columbia one day last week.

Mr. B. H. Gilpin, of Campbellsville, was here to see his trade last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Goff visited relatives in Cumberland county last week.

Mrs. J. A. Young has been sick for two weeks, but is better at this writing.

Mr. Brack Massie made a business trip to Campbellsville the latter part of last week.

Mr. Charles Tresenriter, of Greensburg, brother of Mrs. Ellen Staples, is visiting in Columbia.

Mrs. V. Sullivan, of Campbellsville, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Young, last week.

Messrs. Owen Gaines, Jas. Sapp and J. L. Anderson, of Campbellsville, were here Thursday, looking after stock.

Mrs. Jo Rosenthal left last week to spend a month or two with her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Barnett, Mt. Vernon, Ill.

Miss Nell Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Williams, was quite sick at the home of her uncle, Mr. Bert Epperson, a few days of last week.

Mr. H. K. Alexander, travelling salesman, never fails to meet his appointments. He came in with the snow and made all his customers, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Williams and children will leave for Cave City this week. A notice of the good standing of this family appeared in the News two weeks ago.

Mr. Edward C. Hamlett, who is in Georgetown College, was here last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Barksdale Hamlett, and his brother and little sister.

Mrs. Thos. Tarlton Watson, of Albion, Ill., the young wife of Rev. Watson's soldier boy in France, is here visiting the family of Rev. Watson, at the manse.

Mr. O. L. McClure, who has been in the regular army for nine years, stopped here last Friday with Mr. W. T. McFarland, while en route to visit his home people at Rowena.

Mrs. W. R. Lyon, of Campbellsville, who has many relatives and friends in Adair county, and who was dangerously ill with double pneumonia, is rapidly improving, we are glad to report.

Mr. Lucien Womack and wife, and Miss Vester Womack, of Chenoa, Ill., arrived last Friday on a visit. Mr. Womack and Miss Womack are son and daughter of Mr. Hindman Womack.

Mrs. P. H. Conover, who visited her parents here for several weeks, left for her home, Elizabethtown, Friday morning. She reports that her husband, Dr. Conover, is having a nice business.

Mr. Edgar Reed, who is a member of a hospital unit, stationed at Fort McPherson, Ga., came home last Saturday and remained until Monday. He said that he had suffered a little with tonsillitis since he reached the Fort, but aside from that he was getting along nicely. He had a comfortable house in which to lodge and got plenty to eat. He further said that his unit would leave for France in a very few weeks. Later, Mr. Reed got his time extended until today, Wednesday.

The selective draft act has been upheld constitutional by the Supreme Court.

Eld. H. Gordon Bennett is now in a meeting at Russell Springs, and is working up quite an interest.

Last Friday night was the coldest of the winter. Saturday morning the mercury registered 16 below zero.

Attention of our readers is called to the statement of the First National Bank, which appears in the News today.

The Woman's suffrage amendment has passed the Lower House of Congress. When the vote was announced the women in the galleries hugged and kissed. It will be taken up in the Senate, and will likely pass.

At W. R. Lyon's sale, Campbellsville, all kinds of stock sold high. Milk cows brought from \$85.00 to \$125.00 per head.

The dwelling-house of Simco Popplewell, Russell county, was recently destroyed by fire. Most of the household goods were saved.

Correspondents to this paper will please separate their items. When they are jammed together they are troublesome to put in type.

W. I. Ingram has removed his stock of goods to the store house formerly occupied by T. E. Waggener. See his "ad" elsewhere in the News.

Next Monday will be circuit court and the town will be full of people. Those who come in and are indebted to this office will please call and pay.

Snow fell here on the night of the 7th of December and the ground has not been clear of it since. During this time the weather has been extremely cold.

John N. Conover, who is one of Adair's thrifty farmers, sold Jo A. Williams, last week, two hogs that weighed 975 pounds. They brought him \$146.25.

The high prices people have had to pay for wood this winter should be a warning, and teach them to lay in all the fuel they will need in the summer for the coming winter.

Mr. R. M. Hurt and Mr. Geo. R. Coffey have been sworn in as deputy sheriffs under Mr. Cortez Sanders. They are both experienced in the work and will make good officers.

FOR SALE—Mammouth Bronze turkeys. Pure bred, large bone, beautiful plumage. Price reasonable. Mrs. Josh Butler, Columbia, Ky.

The blizzard and frigid wave extended from Canada to the gulf of Mexico. It was the coldest weather in thirty years. All over Kentucky the thermometers registered from 10 to 20 below zero.

A note from Mr. G. A. Smith, who is sojourning with his family at Bradenton, Fla., says that the family is getting along finely, but he wants the "old home paper." We have started it.

Born, to the wife of Mr. Elmer Harris, Atlas, Oklahoma, Jan. 3, 1918, a fine son—Walter Snow. The mother before her marriage was Miss Mary Snow Patterson, and she was born and reared at Jamestown.

Many of the statements we mailed, in the last two months, have not as yet been answered. If those who have not responded fail to get the News they may know that their names have been stricken from our list.

Judge Rollin Hurt sold N. B. Kelsey and Barney Rasner one hundred and fifty acres of land, on Jamestown road lying on either side of the Long View near town, for \$1,700. There is quite a lot of woodland and the owners expect, some time this year, to open a woodyard in Columbia.

If you want to see people be in Columbia next Monday, the opening of circuit court. They will be here from all adjoining counties. They come to sell and to buy stock and to see what is to be seen. More people come to this town on court days than any other county seat, of its size, in the State.

**Sunday trains Nos. 92 and 93 were discontinued between Lebanon Junction and Greensburg on the 13th of this month. This will in no wise effect the week trains, as they will run as heretofore.**

Mr. Luther Williams has exhibited at this office a telegraph bracket which was taken off a gum tree one-half mile from Joppa, this county. It was nailed to the tree during the civil war, at which time a telegraph line ran from Columbia to Millsprings, Ky. It is made of locust and the stem perfectly sound.

The new Municipal Board is laying plans for street improvements this year. Several concrete bridges will be built and crushed rock used where it is needed. They expect to go the tax limit for the betterment of the town. A concrete walk from the Campbellsville pike to the Lindsey-Wilson school is a matter that should engage the attention of the board.

FOR SALE—Registered duroc Jersey pigs ready to take away. J. A. Williams, Columbia, Ky. 10-11.

There is not a family in Columbia but can count wood an extra big item of expense so far this winter. The haulers have received from \$2.50 to \$4.00 for two horse loads.

The latest word from Woodman Colardo, where Mr. H. A. Hurt, of this place is sojourning for the benefit of his health, is that he is improving steadily and that he believes that he will eventually be restored to health. This information will be gladly received by Mr. Hurt's many friends in his home town and county.

The "Beautiful" continues with us. When our people looked out Friday morning they discovered that a sufficient had fallen during the night to measure a depth of four inches. This was the eleventh snow of the winter, and according to weather prognosticators, four more are yet to come. The twelfth came Sunday night.

Mr. J. V. Danbar, of Knifley, Ky., sold a Aberdeen calf on Jan. 3rd, that was ten months old that day that weighed 860 lbs., at 10c per lb., bringing him \$86.00. This no doubt is the highest price that a calf of that age has ever brought where sold on the market for beef purposes, in this county. Who can beat this?

The appointments for the week of prayer, which closed Friday night, were not as largely attended as they should have been. The weather was too cold for the older people and the younger set found something else to engage them. It seems that the services that should be the largest attended are usually neglected.

Mr. L. C. Hindman sold his farm, lying on Sulphur Creek, near Garlin, to L. L. Vance, of near Roachville, Green county. Possession has been given. Price, private. Jim Herford, Mr. Hindman's son-in-law, who lived upon the farm, has removed to Columbia and is occupying E. L. Sinclair's property, fronting the Campbellsville pike.

The eclipse of the sun which is approaching and will be here on June 8 will be watched with unusual interest, and perhaps some superstitious persons will become frightened, thinking the end of time has come. On this occasion the sun will be in a total eclipse throughout a belt of 150 miles wide, extending across the United States. It will commence about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The January number of the Review of Reviews contains much valuable information concerning the progress of the war and many other articles of national interest. It is the most carefully prepared magazine that comes to this office, and every reading person should be a subscriber. It deals in facts, and the information it contains is valuable. Send for it, addressing your subscription to 30 Irving Place, New York, N. Y.

Mr. W. H. Jones, who is a native of Adair county, but who has been living in Hart county for more than thirty years, recently purchased the T. L. Upton farm, located near Glenville, and has removed to it. Notwithstanding Mr. Jones lost his eye sights some years ago, he has been a successful farmer. He will make the people of the Glenville country an accommodating neighbor, and they are doubtless glad that he has become one of them.

Mr. S. C. Neat, County court clerk, has for the present taken rooms in the C. C. College building, but only two of his family, daughters, who are in school, are with him. Mrs. Neat and the remainder of the children remaining upon the farm. Later Mr. Neat will secure a dwelling in town, and his entire family will remove to Columbia. He is a first-class gentleman and has an excellent family, and our people will be glad to welcome them.

Rev. H. C. Moxley, who lives in the Casey Creek section, is a native of North Carolina, and is a popular minister. He has been living in Adair county several years and his correct manner of living won him friends from the start. He filled his appointments last Saturday and Sunday at Shiloh church, good congregations being out. Speaking of North Carolinians, there are a number of families from that State who in recent years have located in the Casey Creek locality, and the information that reaches this office is, that they are all making first-class citizens. Both the men and the women are very industrious, the kind of people that a county needs.

The snow storm that started last Friday afternoon and continued until late at night, blocked all travel. The Louisville mail failed to reach here and the star routes were hung up. It was a bad time on stock. Cattle, that was not housed evidently suffered greatly. E. L. Feese, who is employed in this office, says that a blue streak of wind passed into his room through the key hole of his door, and when it reached four feet in his apartment, it froze, and could have been used for a walking cane.

Mrs. Susan A. Russell, the widow of the late Judge W. E. Russell, died at her home in St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday of last week. The remains were brought to Lebanon for interment. Mrs. Russell was eighty-four years old and was an accomplished woman. Many years of her life were spent in Columbia where her son, Mr. S. A. Russell and several of his sisters were born. The family left here for Lebanon soon after the close of the civil war. Mrs. Russell is kindly remembered by many of the older people of this community.

Mrs. Annie E. Woodall, who was very efficient, and who had charge of the Music and expression departments of the Lindsey-Wilson, necessarily had to resign her position. Her son-in-law is expected to be called to the colors at once, and in the event of his going, he will leave a wife and several children and Mrs. Woodall deemed it her duty to go and be with her daughter and grandchildren. They live at Nashville. Miss Woodall is succeeded by Miss Marcotte Ray, of Bowling Green, a very talented young lady who reached here Monday night.

## Keep Warm.

I have some over coats to sell at \$2.95 to \$3.75 and odd coats at \$1.95 to \$2.25. J. E. Neat. Near Fair Ground.

## Some Price for Cows.

John Lee Walker sold Sam Burdette, a few days ago, two Aberdeen Angus milk cows for \$275. This is the highest price for cows that we have recorded. They are evidently extra good ones, as Mr. Walker reluctantly let them go.

## Basket Ball.

Lindsey-Wilson's team showed its old time form Friday night by defeating the Concord team by a score of 63 to 0. Lindsey's line up: Guards, Jarvis, Campbell and Phelps. Centers Poppewell and Powers. Forwards Ballou and White.

## Wanted

Information concerning the present whereabouts of Jessie Nelson, white, age 16 years, light complexion, light hair. If located wire or write the undersigned.

C. R. Buchanan, Hatcher, Ky.

## Failed to get Here.

On account of bad weather, stopping all transportation, Judge Ben Lindsey, who was billed to lecture here last Monday night, could not be here to fill his appointment. The Judge sent a message to the President of the Woman's club, stating that it was impossible to be here. He will come later and the public will be notified.

## Just Out.

Miss Lula Moss, daughter of Mr. Thos. Moss, who has been a teacher for four years, and Mr. T. I. Smith, Jr., of Cane Valley, were married in Louisville the 22nd day of November. The union has been a secret and was only announced a few days ago. The bride and groom were in Columbia Saturday, en route to the groom's home from that of the bride, who lived near Weed, this county.

May happiness and prosperity attend them.

## Tobacco Seed for Sale.

There has been placed in this office some improved White Burley Tobacco Seed for sale. The seed will yield under proper cultivation from 1500 to 1700 pounds of tobacco per acre. Tobacco from these seed took first premium at Columbia Fair and also Glasgow Fair. It also brought \$1.00 per pound on Campbellsville Loose Leaf Market. The seed are sold at 50 cents per package and one package will sow a large bed. The seed will be here in a few days.

## Masonic Election.

The following officers were elected for Tampico Lodge No. 419 F. & A. M. E. W. Rice, W. M. W. R. Johnston, S. W. J. L. Watson, J. W. J. W. Sublett, Treas. Bingham Moore, Sec. S. C. Hood, S. D. J. M. Hancock, J. D. T. R. Smith, Tiler. N. R. Johnston, Chaplain. T. A. Furkin, S. S. Lee Biggs, J. S.

## Modern Woodman Elect Officers.

The following were elected officers by the Modern Woodman Lodge, of this place, for the ensuing year: P. P. Dunbar, Consul. Dr. H. W. Depp, Advisor. S. T. Davis, Banker. J. C. Strange, Clerk. H. T. Walker, Escort. F. A. Rosenbaum, Past Consul. O. C. Hamilton, Watchman. C. T. Stults, Sentry. T. O. Patteson, M. Board of managers.

C. M. Russell, Camp Physicians. R. Y. Hindman.

## Hens to Win the War?

The recognized importance of food in the greatest war makes it seem that the hen must take her place among those who are helping to win it for the forces of democracy. This place will be an important one in proportion to the response this year to the call for increased chicken and egg production. The hen, of course, always has shown a willingness to do her duty, and doubtless she is willing now. All that is to be done is for her masters, the farmers of the nation, and the city dwellers who are helping on a backyard scale, to make sure that the hens' opportunity will not be neglected.

## Freedom Again Draws Sword.

"This is a sad business we are in, but that was a sad business in 1776. That was for the establishment of freedom: this is for the preservation of freedom. If we are worthy of the freedom our fathers won, we will not flinch from sacrifice to preserve it for our children."

"If they had foiled through weakness of purpose or cowardice or hesitation, we would blush to remember them; if we fail through irresolution or by permitting sinister influences to divide and confuse us, the struggling democracies of the world and our own posterity will curse us."—Clarence Ousley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in address at St. Louis.

## Paid List.

The following have sent in remittances and subscribed for the News since our last report.

John Brockman, S. B. Wilkinson, A. A. Miller, John L. Darnell, Eld. Lawrence Williams, Dr. L. E. Williams, A. A. Holladay, Scott Montgomery, J. A. Rosson, J. S. Smith, Lela Campbell, W. J. Brockman, G. A. Young, J. W. Moran, J. H. Grissom, P. C. Watson, R. C. Gilmer, G. W. Turner, Mrs. M. E. Golden, Luther Maupin, A. G. Hill, J. W. Coy, Mrs. E. B. Cheatham, L. K. Lawhorn, T. B. Lasley, W. A. Garnett, R. A. Waggener, J. C. Deener, Mrs. M. F. Parmley, Robt. Conover, G. E. Branham, R. H. Chearning, H. P. Willis, H. K. Alexander, D. P. Rice, J. W. Patterson, J. C. Hood, J. W. Hurt, O. L. McClure, Mrs. G. T. Jarvis, C. E. Sugg, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart.

## Miss Marcotte Ray

Miss Marcotte Winston Ray, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pres W. Ray, who reside on West Chestnut street, has been elected director of music of Lindsey-Wilson college at Columbia, Adair county, Ky., to take effect Monday when she will leave to assume her new duties.

Miss Ray is one of Bowling Green's most talented and popular musicians, possessing one of the sweetest soprano voices ever heard in this city. She has sung often in the various Bowling Green churches and her singing has always been enjoyed by everyone. The music lovers of this city will regret to lose her. She is a graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and has taught voice in colleges at Savannah, Tenn., Waycross, Ga., and Key West, Fla.

The many friends of Miss Ray wish for her both happiness and success in her new position—Bowling Green Times Journal.

## REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

AT COLUMBIA, IN THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC 31, 1917.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)	\$176,864.80
Total Loans	\$176,864.80
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	\$25,000.00
Total U. S. Bonds	25,000.00
Liberty Loan Bonds unpledged	25,000.00
3 1/2 per cent and 4 per cent (not including stocks) owned	25,000.00
Unpledged	25,000.00
Total bonds, securities, etc.	50,000.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent of subscription)	1,500.00
Value of Banking house	1,000.00
Lawful reserve with Federal Reserve Bank	19,506.25
Cash in vault and net amount due from National Banks	74,831.25
Net amounts due from Banks and Bankers, and trust companies other than included in items 13, 14, and 15	none
Checks on other banks in the same city or town as reporting bank (other than item 17)	49.00
Total of items 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18	74,831.25
Checks on banks located outside of city or town of reporting bank and other cash items	54.10
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer	1,500.00
Interest earned but not collected (approximate)	none
Total	352,944.80
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	25,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits	none
Loss current expenses, interest and taxes paid, none	none
Interest and discount collected but not earned (approximate)	652.29
Amount reserved for taxes accrued	25,000.00
Circulating Notes outstanding	25,000.00
Net amount due to Banks and Bankers and Trust Companies other than included in 30 or 31	67.51
Total of items 31 and 32	51,659.80
Individual deposits subject to check	275,965.09
Dividends unpaid	1,500.00
Total of demand deposits (other than bank deposits subject to Reserve, items 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40)	\$277,965.09
Total	352,944.80

STATE OF KENTUCKY, )  
COUNTY OF ADAIR, )  
I, E. H. Hughes, Cashier, of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of Jan. 1918.

Leonora Lowe,  
Notary Public  
My Commission expires Jan. 20th, 1921.  
CORRECT—Attest:  
Henry N. Miller  
Branton Massie  
J. P. Board, Directors.

## Doing Their Bit to Win the war.

That some of the citizens of Columbia are loyally and patriotically "doing their bit" is a very evident fact to the persons who "keep up" with things. Some of the ladies have been very industriously sewing and knitting for the Red Cross for a number of weeks. The ones who have had a part in this work have certainly been "doing their bit," but how much more would be accomplished if all the ladies would decide to help. The boxes of supplies could rapidly be filled and shipped, if each lady in town would go to the Red Cross sewing room on Wednesday of each week and take out a garment to make.

The boys and young men of the town did quite a "bit" last week, when they got up a basket ball game between the students of the Graded School and the town team, and gave half of the proceeds to the local Red Cross chapter. The teams were composed of boys who were either too young to be in the draft, or those who have not yet been called to the colors; and they volunteered to do this service to "help win the war."

The ladies who saw and and knit, and the young men who had a part in the ball game are by no means the only patriotic citizens of Columbia, as some of the children have done their part in rather an unusual way. The primary room of Lindsey-Wilson, at the suggestion of their teacher, Miss Rhodus, made an offering to the Red Cross, of the money that would otherwise have been spent on their Christmas treat. The patriotism of these children deserves mention, as does also the fact that the entire proceeds of the play given by Mrs. Woodall, the teacher of expression in Lindsey-Wilson, went to the Y. M. C. A., War Relief Fund. If every one in Columbia would respond as cheerfully and readily to the call of the country as some have, our town would occupy a high place in the roll of Honor.



## WELL DRILLER

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**J. C. YATES**

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All Classes of Dental work done. Crowns and Inlay work a Specialty. All Work Guaranteed

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DENTAL OFFICE

## Dr. James Triplett

DENTIST

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Columbia, Ky.

RES PHONE 20. OFFICE PHONE 22

### Hit and Miss.

A woman's idea of a perfect husband is one who talks back just enough to make an argument interesting.

A friend in need is the one that comes along in an automobile just as you are about to step on to a street car.

It's a mighty mean father who doesn't want to do as much or more for his children than his father did for him.

The fellow who wants to be the victor bad enough to cheat never gets to be anything more than a cheat no matter how often he wins.

The trouble with the most of us is that we seem to think that somebody else ought to do the mean and dirty tasks that we don't like to do ourselves.

Life is a good deal like a railroad journey. The people who ride in the day coaches get off at exactly the same station as those who ride in the Pullmans.

Three men were killed at Indianapolis when a train hit the automobile in which they were riding. The driver attempted to pass in front of the train and the engine choked in the middle of the track.

### President Wilson Says.

"The program of the world's peace, therefore, is our program, and that program, the only possible program, as we see it, is this:

"1—Open covenant of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

"2—Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

"3—The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

"4—Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety.

"5—A free, open-minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the government whose title is to be determined.

"6—The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind that she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by her sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests, and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

"7—Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored, without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

"8—All French territory should be freed, and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

"9—A readjustment of the

frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

"10—The people of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

"11—Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated; occupied territories restored; Serbia accorded free access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan states to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and integrity of the several Balkan states should be entered into.

"12—The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other nationalities which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

"13—An independent Polish state should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

"14—A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike.

### Ozark.

Born, to the wife of Leo Bryant Dec. 29th a girl.

There was a singing at the home of Lander Bryant last Sunday night in honor of his brother-in-law, Mr. Bill Tucker, who was home on a furlough.

All of our boys who came home have returned to the different cantonments. It is sad to see them leave but we must be brave for their sakes and trust in God for a brighter day.

Mr. Robert Bailey will close his school at Clear Spring next Friday. He is in the draft and expects his call any day.

Mr. Albert Bryant one of our most useful business men will soon leave for the army.

Married Dec. 25th., Omra Webb and Miss Emma Murrell Bro. Piercy officiated. The groom is an industrious young man who has many friends. The bride is one of our best girls. May they live long and happily is the wish of the writer.

N. A. McKinley and family, of Campbellsville were visiting Mr. Jim Combest and family during the holidays.

Charlie Parson and family of Columbia, spent Xmas week here stopping at the homes of Messrs. James Turpen and Mel-drum Scholl.

Misses Bessie and Annie Heim spent last week with their sis-

ter, Mrs. W. T. Reynolds.

N. G. White returned to Neatsburg last week.

J. C. Blair and family are at the home of their son-in-law, W. P. Bryant.

Jesse Bryant presented his children with a phonograph recently.

Mrs. Emma L. Roy has a lemon bush which she recently gathered some lemons, one weighing 1½ pounds.

Miss Mary Montgomery entered the L. W. T. S. last Monday.

Miss Etta Bryant visited her sister, Mrs. W. J. Gabbert during the holidays also spent a day with Mrs. W. J. Montgomery.

Mr. O. L. McKinley delivered some nice hogs on the Columbia market last Thursday.

On account of the continued bad weather, business of all kinds is dull, farmers cannot do any work.

### Russell Creek.

Mr. Emmet McKinley, of Kansas City, Kansas, who has been visiting his daughter, Mrs. Joe H. Todd, returned to his home the 18th.

Mr. Art Todd of Dayton, Ohio, visited his parents during the holidays.

Mr. Bob Hood spent the holidays at home from Illinois.

There was quite a lot of our soldier boys from Camp Taylor, home on a short furlough. Every body was glad to see them.

Mr. James Garnett had a sale last Saturday and will remove to Taylor county to reside for the year 1918. We hate to give Mr. Garnett and his estimable family up from this neighborhood.

Mr. Owen Stone bought one farm from Lucien Turner for \$1200.

Mr. Bingham Moore and family have moved back to his farm from Cane Valley. We are certainly glad to have Mr. Moore and his family back in our neighborhood.

Mr. Scott Todd who has been quite sick is able to go about his room.

Mr. Joe H. Todd and estimable family moved to Mr. Gordon Montgomery place in this neighborhood. We are certainly glad to have good people come into our neighborhood.

Miss Ruth Squires visited Miss Ada Sublett in Green county last week.

Mr. Henry Squires and wife, of Knifley, visited his mothers a few days ago.

Mr. Branch Sublett and sister, Ada, Rollin Caldwell and brother, George Page and sister, Winfrey Beard and sister, were visiting at Mr. Will Edd Squires' and sisters during the holidays.

Mr. John Garrison and sister Miss Emma, of Milltown, were visiting Mr. James Garrison last week.

Mr. Mamie Pollard of Milltown and Mr. Cleveland Garrison of Columbia, were visiting relatives in this neighborhood last week.

Miss Rose Hunn will close her sixth term at Hutchison school house in a few days. Miss Hunn has given satisfaction every year.

Mr. Creed Hood one of our oldest men in the county was in Columbia last Friday. He is a

active as a boy and is eighty some years old.

### Rugby.

The corn in the fall was sappy and the weather since has been so bad that half the corn here is out in the field.

There was several weddings here during X-mas, but the one that surprised us the most was the marriage of Thomas Roach to Miss Nannie Bet Rowe, as they had only been courting 20 years. Mr. Roach is a son of N. R. Roach, the merchant at Tonia and Miss Rowe was the daughter of the late J. M. Rowe, and is a well-known teacher. Herman Roach, brother of Thomas Roach, and the postmaster at Tonia, married Launah Janes, the daughter of Charley Janes, and she is also a well-known teacher. Fred Janes, the son of G. W. Janes, married Miss Sadie Platt, the daughter of Willie Platt here. All of these went to Columbia and were married and all will be greatly missed by the young set. Your scribe wishes them a happy married life.

Your scribe and family visited at Mr. W. S. Picketts, at Pyrus, during the holidays. Your scribes brother-in-law, Garlin Pickett, married Miss Avis Edwards, the daughter of Johnson Edwards, of Keltner. I wish them a happy married life.

Mr. George Wooten and family, of Texas, are visiting here.

Mr. Herschel Janes is in on a visit from Texas, and has purchased the Bardin place from his brother, John, for \$1,450. People will leave old Adair but will finally wander back to their old stamping ground.

Mr. Lenis Rowe and family and Mr. Jo Baker and family moved from here this week to Mr. Mose Wooten's, near Bliss. We hate to give them up as they were good neighbors.

Mr. Henry Estes has moved from Flatrock, Metcalfe, Co., to the Rev. H. T. Jessie place, near here, and we are glad to have you with us Henry.

Herman Hayse, Delle Rowe, Thomas Corbin and Olla Rowe left a few days ago for Indiana. Hope the boys will have good luck and return home rich.

Our soldier boys were home during the holidays, viz: Gilliam Akin, Alfred Baker, Johnnie Rose and Rollin Stapp. They were all looking well and all seemed anxious to can the Kaiser.

By the way the German spies are destroying property and lives in the U. S. We ought to put them in detention camps and every time we catch one doing anything wrong, shoot him or her on the spot. An American spy in Germany would not last as long as a June frost.

Miss Cytha Pickett and her brother, Bell, visited their sister here during X-mas, Mrs. Flora Rossen.

Schools here are all very low on account of measles and bad weather. Some have no pupils at all, others from one to six.

Fifteen to twenty American blue jackets entered the office of the Daily Call, a radical newspaper at Seattle, Wash., and almost completely wrecked the institution, according to witnesses. It was said the sailors were led by two civilians.

### Sidelights on the Big War.

Ordinary toilet soap is now selling in Germany at \$1.35 a cake.

A single factory in Detroit is turning out more than 100 motor trucks every week for Uncle Sam.

The so-called poison gas was first used on April 22, 1915 when the Germans released it in the Ypyres salient.

The Lewis gun, the invention of Isaac Lewis, of the United States Army, is capable of firing 700 rounds per minute.

The British Government proposes to utilize the surplus of this year's potato crop for the purpose of making alcohol.

Some of the men employed by the British airplane factories to try out new machines are paid as much as \$2,500 a week.

The replacing of destroyed portions of the skull with layers of cartilage taken from the patient's own ribs is one of the latest methods of healing war injuries.

If Each of the 10,000 soldiers of "soft drinks" in the United States can find a way to save just one ounce of sugar a day it will mean a saving of nearly 200,000 pounds a year.

### Popular Science.

A remarkable photograph of the trail of a meteor in flight recently was made by an English soldier in India.

In a Chicago maternity hospital prints are made of the babies feet with ink to make their identification certain.

Pennsylvania's mining laws require a mule to be given 700 cubic feet of air a minute and a miner 200 cubic feet.

A lighthouse on an island in the British channel has been equipped with a telephone so that shipping men can land and converse with persons on the mainland.

Experts have estimated that the tin deposits of Austria which have been but little developed, can be made to supply about three-fourths of that country's needs.

Instruments invented by a German to register the electricity produced by the heart and its distribution enable physicians accurately to diagnose diseases of that organ.

### Do You Know.

That when cooked by electricity meats shrink less than when cooked by coal?

That about \$500,000,000 a year is being spent on education in the United States?

That to record the work done by stenographers a typewriter meter has been invented?

That Norway has established a national domestic science school for girls at Stavanger?

That the most of Japan's pearl divers are women, who begin to learn the trade at the age of thirteen or fourteen?

That in the United States there are found 111 distinct species of snakes of which only 17 are dangerous to man?

Lewis C. Humphrey and Richard G. Knott have been appointed editors of the Evening Post to succeed the late Richard W. Knott.

# Adair County News

Published On Wednesdays.

At Columbia, Kentucky.

BARKSDALE HAMLETT, Editor.

Democratic newspaper devoted to the interest of the City of Columbia and the people of Adair and adjoining counties.

Entered at the Columbia Post-office as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE



WED. JAN. 13, 1918

The political anachronism of the Palmer-Stanley bone dry coalition augurs well for druggists and other dispensers of alcoholic liquors for sacramental, medicinal, and "spiritual" purposes. If we understand, correctly the meaning of the proposed bone dry amendment, which is a recrudescence of Dr. Palmer's 1916 measure, the people of Kentucky will not retain on their stomachs a dose from either Dr. Stanley or Dr. Palmer that carries the insidious joker that allows the preacher, the druggist, and the family doctor to start a business in competition with the boot-legger and the undertaker.

The President wisely opposes the creation by Congress of a new department of munitions with its head as a member of the cabinet. For the successful prosecution of the war, he has been already sufficiently handicapped with barnacles and sinecures. The President could probably do better, and he has done the best that could have been done so far, if some of the cabinet departments were abolished, rather than at the expense of efficiency, not to mention the monetary cost to the country, have more useless departments and sinecure offices created.

Anent, the creation of new offices and departments, let the present Legislature of Kentucky take warning. The people are not entirely ignorant of the fact that the present enormous indebtedness of the state, that the horny-handed tax payer must eventually pay, was more than 60 per cent saddled upon the people by machine politicians at Frankfort, thru the creation of unnecessary departments and jobs. Outside of those appropriations for educational and eleemosynary purposes, that have been entirely inadequate for the general good and uplift of the state, the increasing deficit in the state's treasury has been largely due to the waste and graft incident to making a new department or new office for the sole purpose of political patronage, that either this or that machine might hold thru the dictation of petty tyrants in politics the reins of government for purposes of revenue only.

The snow drifts of Muldraugh Hill and a—16 degree temperature on our return trip from Frankfort in a Ford, this week, makes our editorial comments necessarily brief. The Legislature was adjourned as usual at this stage of its organization,

while the many standing committees of both houses were being composed, incident to the beginning of the real business of the session to-day. Senator Selden R. Glenn, an assistant manager for the administration forces, was said to be rendering valuable services, during the temporary absence of Mr. Brown, naming an appropriate list of committees for the House. Mr. Harry J. Meyes, the big Covington contractor, assumes leadership of the House as chairman of the rules committee and will no doubt see to it that things will go well for bone dry legislation. Both houses seem to be well organized on all administration measures, and since it is at this time "extra dry," "politically" and "personally" even to the bone, "Mumm" should be the word from Dr. Palmer.

Hon. Lilburn, Phelps our distinguished neighbor, and representative from Russell and Casey, has consented to write an occasional letter to the News, from Frankfort, giving our readers some sidelights on the doings of the Legislature. Senator Phelps is a leader of the minority party. No man in Kentucky regardless of party affiliations is more conscientious and effective in service as a representative of his constituency.

## LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Central Powers have withdrawn their "no forcible annexations or indemnities" peace offer of December 25, made during the negotiations with the Russians at Brest-Litovsk. The offer was conditioned upon its acceptance by all the Powers hostile to the Central Empires, and the former having failed to accept it as a whole it has become null and void, the German Foreign Minister announced at Brest-Litovsk yesterday. The failure of Russia's allies to respond to the invitation to participate in the conference had resolved the question into one of a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers, it was declared by Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, who originally pronounced the peace terms.

## Glensfork.

J. B. Young sold his farm, situated near this place, to C. Powell for \$2,200.

U. G. Collins, of Ozark, was at this place last Tuesday.

Lennie Wilborn, who has been in Indiana for some time, has returned home.

Will Jones and family have moved to their property near here, which he purchased of T. L. Upton.

Mrs. Flora Sparks was visiting her sister, Mrs. Gladys Strange last Tuesday.

Joe Wells and family, of Cumberland river, have moved to his farm near this place, which he purchased of I. F. Andrew.

Several of the soldier boys have come home on short furloughs. Among them was John Webb and Frank Taylor, of Camp Taylor, Louisville, and Clarence Taylor and Bryce Walker, of Camp Shelby, Miss. Every body was proud to see them and sorry when their time came to go back.

Mrs. L. C. Blair, who has been very sick for some time, is im-

proving.

The party at Robt. Taylors last Monday night was largely attended and all reported a pleasant time.

Tilford Petty and wife, of Louisville, are visiting friends and relatives in this community.

Willie Andrew and wife have moved to Doc Grant's property, at this place.

Wm. Andrew sold a nice bunch of shoats to Porter Barger for 13cts.

Died, on the 3rd, an infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Strange.

Wm. Samuels and wife and Mrs. Carrie Bolin and little son, Byron, were visiting C. A. Walker's last Sunday.

Uriah Morgan, James Taylor, H. K. Taylor and Rollin Webb were visiting Henry Wells last Sunday.

John Jones and wife were visiting the former's father, Jim Jones, near this place last Saturday.

Frank Strange bought of Lucian Blair one horse for \$77.50 instead of one hog, as stated last week.

Several from this place attended Claud Miller's sale last Saturday at Crocus.

Elmer Sparks and wife who have been in the west for some time, have returned and will locate near this place, at K. Walk-up's property.

Mrs. Ada Kelsay, who has been sick for some time, is some better at this writing.

H. K. Taylor made a business trip to Columbia last Thursday.

Miss Lucy Kelsay is very sick at this writing with pneumonia.

## Fonthill.

A. J. Richardson is confined with pneumonia at this writing.

J. R. Luttrell, who was thrown from a horse some weeks ago, is improving. We wish him a speedy recovery.

The Red Cross. Profs. Popplewell and Barnes, were here Friday night and organized a Red Cross Chapter, with a membership of 51.

Miss Luona Richardson left for Rantoul, Ill., a few days ago.

L. A. Hatfield, who has resided near Rantoul, Ill., for the past two years, has returned to his native land.

H. L. Wade, of Irvin's Store, was here on business Tuesday.

Carl Rexroat and wife, of Campbellsville, have moved into our midst. We wish them a prosperous future.

Uncle Charlie Vonlinger and wife, of Faubush, moved to our town last week. Uncle Charlie as we know him, is a first-class citizen.

Herman Ragle and wife, who have resided near Rantoul, Ill., for the past three years, have returned and have located here, where they will make their future home. This is an excellent family and we gladly welcome their coming.

Milton Irvin bought a nice pair mules, of Howard Stephens, of Eli.

L. M. Rexroat, of Nevada, Texas, is visiting relatives here at this writing.

Claud Brown, of Camp Taylor, visited home folks last week. He is liking army life fine.

D. Wade, of Longstreet, was

# The Old And The New

About the first of the year, 1917, I embarked in the Grocery Business in Columbia, and the success I had is due to partiality shown me by friends. My trade during the entire year was satisfactory, and I want to express my gratitude for the loyalty manifested by my customers. I would be ungrateful were I to fail to thank you.

WE'LL BE BETTER PREPARED.—During the year of 1918, I will be better prepared to please you than heretofore. I propose to have on display a larger stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries, and will endeavor to buy at wholesale so as to give my customers the very best bargains.

People living out of town are cordially invited to call at my store when in Columbia.

I have some accounts long since due I would be glad to have those owing same to call and make payment.

**BERT EPPERSON.**

# W. I. INGRAM

In New Quarters.

I have removed my stock of goods from my former place of business to the Jones Building, formerly occupied by T. E. Waggener. This is a very commodious building and will enable me to handle a much larger stock than heretofore.

I Am Now Ready.

To meet my customers in my New Place of Business, and am also ready to show them one of the Largest Stocks of Goods in Columbia. My prices are as low as goods can possibly be sold, and I feel that I can satisfy you both in prices and in quality.

## All Departments

Every department in my store is full, and I have salesmen sufficient to wait upon the trade, so if you want good goods and at a bargain, do not fail to come in. It is a pleasure for my force to wait upon the trade whether sales are made or not.

Mrs. Pinkie Davis

Is in charge of the Dress Department. She is a lady who is experienced in selecting dress patterns, and she takes a delight in waiting upon the ladies.

Come in. My store is on the square, corner to Burkesville street. I have bargains for you. If you do not accept them, you loose.

**W. I. INGRAM.**

here Monday.

F. H. Austin, proprietor of the Happy Hollow Milling Co., is enjoying a fine trade.

The old year with its many pleasure, is numbered with the past. We gladly welcome the new. We should endeavor to make this a profitable year. Ever contend for the right and make life worth living.

## Honor Roll.

Seniors.

Latitia Paull  
Sara Coffey

Junior.

Cecil Dunbar  
Kinnaird Rowe

Sophomore.

Stanley Cundiff  
Nathan Allison.

Freshman.

Lola Maupin  
Stewart Huffaker  
Mary Graves McMahan.

8th Grade.

Mary Summers.  
Virginia Smith.

7th Grade.

Morris Epperson.  
Rachel Coffey  
Marshall Paull

Dorothy Tandy.

6th Grade.

Frances Russell  
Allene Nell  
Nell Smith

5th Grade.

Cecil Kearnes  
Lucile Winfrey  
Frances Browning.

4th Grade.

Gladys Ingram

3rd Grade.

Pauline Allen  
Margaret Coffey.

2nd Grade.

Leonard Noe  
Lucile Epperson  
Bessie Bennet

1st Grade.

Earl McCandless  
Marguerette Depp  
Catherine Myers

Elizabeth Montgomery.

Red Cross Work in France.

Editor News:—

Washington, D. C., Jan. 10 '18.

Twenty-one American Red Cross delegates arrived in remote parts of France the day before Christmas, to begin the work of aiding French authori-

ties to shelter six hundred repatriates who are sent daily to strategic provinces, to be housed until the German retreat makes possible their return home. A cablegram just received at Red Cross National Headquarters, from Paris, states that of 1,300 old men, women and children, repatriated daily, half finds friends and relatives. The other half are quartered in rural districts.

The American Red Cross was requested by the French Minister of the Interior to aid in restoring the home life of the returned exiles. The delegates dispatched to the new work have been instructed to cooperate with the prefects and voluntary agencies in providing bed, bedding, chairs, tables, and stoves to property-less families making a new start in life. Food, clothing and fuel also are supplied where needed. The instructions to the delegates read:

"You are messengers of American good will, trustees of those who have given voluntarily for relief of distress; the manner of doing is as important as what we do."

# CLAIMS ALLOWED.

List of Claims Allowed at the October Term, 1917, of the Adair County Fiscal Court.

W H Hamon pauper claim	\$ 39 00
M F White road overseer	3 00
M C Fastridge same	3 00
W R Johnson same	3 00
F B Morgan same	3 00
Vitus Clemms same	3 00
Mont Bryant same	3 00
D L Pelston same	3 00
Arthur Royse	3 00
Ruel Richards same	3 00
C C Chapman same	3 00
M C Royse same	3 00
G M Rice same	3 00
S L Fisher same	3 00
G F Humphress same	3 00
B F Bault same	3 00
J A Gilpin same	3 00
Jo Vaughan same	3 00
Ed Staples same	3 00
Porter England same	3 00
A B Blakey same	3 00
H F Gibson same	3 00
Y E Hurt same	3 00
J H Breeding same	3 00
Bob Pennycook same	3 00
Richard McElister same	3 00
Leslie A England same	3 00
Isalah Henson same	3 00
Sidney Burton pauper claim	44 00
J W Burton same	22 50
Hon. A Goodlu same	40 50
R A Strange & Co same	52 00
T J Bryant & son same	13 00
Chas Sandusky same	64 00
J A Riall same	45 50
J M Rice repair of plow for road	75
D L Pelston bridge lumber	1 50
Mont Bryant bridge lumber	9 60
M C Page same	1 50
J H Kinnaird same	2 72
J H Breeding same	12 90
A B Blakey work on road tools	50
H T Gibson bridge lumber	1 15
Isalah Henson same	1 00
J H James keeping poor house	396 75
N R Roach pauper claim	44 50
Asa Releford same	26 00
Darnell Bros. making dam on road	58 53
T J Perkins road overseer	8 00
G H Nell & Son pauper claim	104 50
J C Ingram road overseer	3 00
J T Neat same	6 00
R T Gadberry same	3 00
W T McQuary same	3 00
Riley Dixon same	3 00
J C England work on road tools	60
A Hovious pauper claim	18 73
Adair Co. News printing	184 30
C J Dulworth pauper claim	26 00
W T Reynolds same	9 00
N M Hancock vital statistics	6 50
J W Posey pauper claim	11 31
Josie Tarter same	26 00
Ora Ann Rodgers same	26 00
Ches Chastain same	26 00
Gollie Keltner same	26 00
Coomer & Page same	39 00
Martha Hedth vital statistics	75
Mrs W W Kirtley pauper claim	26 00
Annetta Jones vital statistics	50
Luther Wilson work on road	32 75
Firkins & Reece pauper claim	52 00
W J Bean road overseer	3 00
Luther Denson same	3 00
J R Conover same	3 00
Wilmore & Moss pauper claim	52 00
Bert Epperson same	26 00
S A Taylor Vital Statistics	4 00
Luther Ingram Bridge lumber	5 00
C V Coomer work on picks	3 00
Luther England road overseer	3 00
C V Coomer same	3 00
J L Patton same	3 00
C F Claycomb same	3 00
J H Bradshaw same	3 00
C R Hutchison pauper claim	25 33
L W Sparks road overseer	3 00
L W Sparks bridge lumber	1 60
H C Monday road overseer	3 00
H C Monday nails &c	13 00
J F Neat pauper claim	70 00
F P Doherty road overseer	3 00
Z T Gabbert vital statistics	5 25
R E Tandy pauper claim	3 00
Whit Coomer making drills	1 15
U M Grider work on road	13 50
Jesse Sapp pauper claim	153 00
M E Grider road overseer	3 00
C E Stotts same	3 00
W R James, same	3 00
J W Sublett & Bro pauper claim	52 00
W I Ingram books &c	45 30
Ermine Leach pauper claim	26 00
Pete Roberts bridge lumber	7 50
Boss Pickett road overseer	3 00
W J Cundiff same	3 00
R L Stephens pauper claim	26 00
Sheit Thrasher road overseer	3 00
U G Stayton same	3 00
J F Patteson dynamite &c for road	99 08
L L Chapman road overseer	3 00
Jeffries Hardware store road material	31 83
Jeffries Hardware Store material furnish jailer	13 38
B J Bowen bridge lumber	54 55

Children home society donation	100 00
H C Keltner right of way for road	10 00
Allen Parsons road overseer	3 00
R E Pickett same	3 00
J P Coffey for team on road	11 00
Estel Wingler road overseer	6 00
H T Baker assignee Marlon Antle	2 15
W G Ellis road overseer	3 00
Eugene Nell vital statistics	14 25
T C Davidson election house	3 00
H G Chilson same	3 00
J R Tutt same	3 00
Cool Shring school house same	3 00
G T Flowers same	3 00
J M Shives same	3 00
John Young same	3 00
H K Taylor same	3 00
Mark Wilson same	3 00
J C Holt same	3 00
N T Jones same	3 00
J W Sublett same	3 00
Bob Cooley same	3 00
W T Price same	3 00
E B Adkinson medical attention to pauper	8 00
S H Mitchell waiting on court	18 50
T A Firkin pauper claim	26 00
J G Eubank keeping up town clock	12 20
J T Nercer pauper claim	12 00
Grover Judd road overseer	3 00
Grover Judd bridge lumber	3 75
Finis Williams road overseer	3 00
C Hoge Hockensmith for express etc for machy	55 62
M C Winfrey repairing voting house	5 50
Flowers & Keen pauper claim	13 00
G F Stults commissioner on road	4 00
S P Miller salary health officer etc	237 50
Jacob Helm road overseer	3 00
Nell & Sparks pauper coffin	6 00
L C Nell road overseer and lumber	4 80
L C Nell medical attention to pauper	39 00
Leslie Tupman road overseer	3 00
Luther Smith same	3 00
J F Mills same	3 00
Ed Mills same	3 00
Grover Tedder same	3 00
Creed Workman same	3 00
C G Jeffries waiting on court	70 00
Clay Bennett road overseer	3 00
Tobias Huffaker 6 mo salary	359 00
Gordon Montgomery 6 mo salary	250 00
G T Herriford 3 mo salary	125 00
T E Waggener assignee Hayden England	13 75
J H Campe road overseer	3 00
Lis Cravens road overseer	3 00
C G Jeffries dieting prisoners	79 20
R P Johnson road overseer	3 00
S H Mitchell delivering ballots etc	30 00
Columbia Telephone Co telephoning	7 75
Bryant & Burton bridge lumber	125 28
Bradley Gilbert & Co election supplies etc	64 10
Sandusky & Co Lumber for coffin	2 96
S H Mitchell election commissioner	22 00
J C Russell same	22 00
G R Reed same	22 00
S A Taylor Medical attention to pauper	2 00
Geo R Redmon pauper claim	43 65
H C Sheiton road overseer	3 00
L B Hurt bridge lumber	3 00
Mercer & Hindman pauper claim	43 00
J P Miller & son same	67 10
James & Claywell same	13 09
H B Simpson bridge lumber	24 00
H B Simpson medical attention to pauper	6 75
H B Simpson pauper claim	9 00
Amos Loy same	25 00
H B Simpson 6 mo salary poor house	25 00
S T Bennett work on road tools	2 65
W G Ellis J P	9 00
W G Shepherd same	9 00
W G Pickett same	9 00
W F Hancock same	9 00
Melvin Conover same	9 00
F H Bryant same	9 00
Charlie Reece same	9 00
Walker Bryant clerk	9 00
C Hoge Hockensmith repair and expenses on engine	132 50
L Y Gabbert road overseer	3 00
Loren Keith road overseer	3 00
John Brockman same	3 00
G R Turpin work on shoes for prisoners	1 65
Ed Burbridge road overseer	3 00
State of Kentucky } Set of Adair }	
1, Walker Bryant, Clerk of the Adair County Court, certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the claims allowed at the Adair County Fiscal Court at its regular October term, 1917 to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
Witness my hand on this January 3, 1918.	
Walker Bryant Clerk.	

## CHAMPION ICE SKATING DOG



Lizzie, the famous skating Airedale, awarded the four-legged ice skating championship of the world by Miss Dorothy Kiewer at the St. Nicholas ice rink. They are shown taking a swing around the ice and Lizzie manages to keep up with her sponsor. The dog has won considerable fame for speed on the ice.

## Mother's Cook Book.

There are too many round pegs in square holes and how to find a round hole is the problem of each individual round peg. The first and most important desideratum is to deserve to find a round hole, to be qualified to fill it.—E. W. Settle.

**Simple Foods.**  
Celery is so seldom served cooked, yet it makes a satisfying change for an occasional dish.

**Celery au Gratin.**  
Boil three cupfuls of diced celery in a small amount of water, allowing it to cook nearly dry. Butter a baking dish and put a layer of the cooked celery, then a layer of white sauce, then a sprinkling of cheese, alternating until all the celery is used. Cover the top with buttered crumbs and bake 25 minutes in a moderate oven.

**Chopped Ham and Corn Patties.**  
Take half a cupful of corn, three cupfuls of chopped ham, one well beaten egg, a dash of pepper and salt if needed. Form into patties and fry in hot fat.

A spoonful or two of chopped ham added to a white sauce to use with vegetables makes a more appetizing dish than does the plain white sauce.

**Barley Muffins.**  
Take one cupful of whole wheat flour, one cupful of barley flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a half teaspoonful of salt, one well-beaten egg, one and a fourth cupfuls of sour milk, a half teaspoonful of soda, and two tablespoonfuls of drippings. If a little hot cream is used less milk and no fat need be added. Mix lightly, roll out, cut in diamond shapes, brush with a little of the egg left in the bowl, sprinkle with sugar, and we have barley scones. Bake in muffin pans without the egg on top and they are muffins.

**Barley Bread.**  
Take four cupfuls of whole wheat flour, two cupfuls of barley, one cupful of water, and one of milk, a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, and half a cake of yeast. Prepare and knead as for whole wheat bread.

**Nuts as Meat Substitutes.**  
Nuts provide a most satisfying substitute for meat, as they contain both fat, protein and appetizing flavor.

**Rolls Oats Bread.**  
Take one cupful of boiling water, poured over a cupful of rolled oats, let stand well covered for an hour, then add a teaspoonful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, two tablespoonfuls of fat, and three-fourths of a cupful of flour. Mix and knead, adding more flour; let rise and prepare as any other bread.

*Nellie Maxwell*

**Latest Coffee Boiler.**  
A gas stove which arises at dawn, boils the coffee and wakes you up when it is ready has been invented by Genaro Rosa of Brooklyn, N. Y. The gas burner has a pilot light to which is attached a clock mechanism. A dial over the clockworks serves to tell the time. A smaller dial is used to set the alarm, igniting and extinguishing devices. When set the burner under the coffee pot will automatically ignite at a predetermined hour and boil the coffee for four or five minutes. The flame will then lower of its own accord to slow boiling for another five minutes, after which it will shut itself off entirely. The coffee is now ready for you and an alarm is sounded.

# Where To Buy Goods

This is the season, the beginning of the New Year, when thanks are due for past favors. During the year 1917, I was favored with a liberal trade by the people of Adair county, and to them I take this method of returning my most grateful thanks. You had to select from

## A SPLENDID LINE OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE

And in making your purchases I have given you the very best bargains, and I can not but believe that you are satisfied with your dealings with me.

## DURING THIS NEW YEAR

I will use my utmost endeavors to continue to please you, and my prices will be as low as the lowest. I will have before you a complete stock of General Merchandise, selected with care, and I feel sure I can please both in Quality and Prices.

Miss Lula Jones will continue in the Dress Department, and as a young lady of delicate taste, she is known over the county.

ALBIN MURRAY.

JOHN WHITE & CO.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Liberal assortment and full value paid for FURS  
Hides and Goat Skins



## Automobile Industry May Be Rated as Largest by Next Government Census

The automobile industry is rated as the third largest in this country. Those who should know believe the next government census will rate it as our largest industry, Forbes' Magazine states.

There are 1,000,000 wage earners dependent for their bread upon the making of the \$1,000,000,000 worth of cars and parts turned out the past year. It has been the despair of the motor makers to take census of how many more are employed in garages, as chauffeurs, as mechanics, in service stations as salesmen, etc. Another 1,000,000 might cover these. So, counting five to the family, there must be dependent upon the industry fully ten per cent of our total population.

There are 450 makers of passenger cars and trucks, and 12 of these turn out over 80 per cent of the entire product. There are 825 makers of parts.

The industry consumes about \$250,000,000 worth of iron and steel; \$150,000,000 of lumber; \$20,000,000 of brass, \$32,000,000 of copper, \$25,000,000 of cotton fabrics; \$20,000,000 of coal and coke; \$26,000,000 of tin; \$16,000,000 of lead, \$42,000,000 of electrical equipment, and \$24,000,000 hides and hair, to mention the value of only a few items. There are over 300,000 trucks and 4,000,000 passenger cars in operation in this country. The advertising bill runs well over \$23,000,000 annually, to say nothing of the money spent for advertising tractors and other gas-engined machines, which may be properly classified as belonging to the industry.

## Facts and Fancies.

Virtue that is born of necessity may be all right.

How we poor folks like to find fault with the rich.

True love is responsible for many follies and a few crimes. Under the classification "married men" are many unknown heroes.

Too many people pray with their fingers crossed.

Successful men believe in luck, backed up by their own efforts.

Lives of great men all remind us how easy it is to be a small man.

## Milk for the Poor.

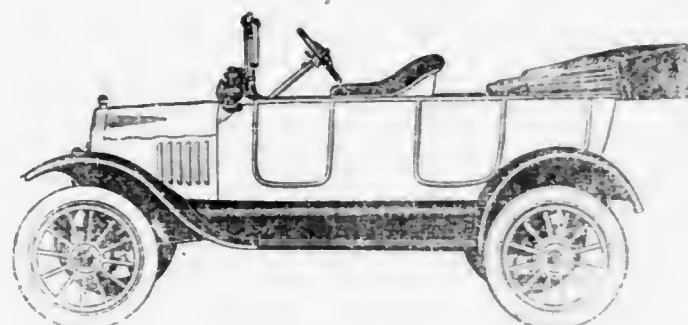
In order to meet the emergency that exists because of the high price of milk, Market Commissioner Moskowitz, says the New York World, has recommended to Mayor Mitchell that the board of estimate appropriate \$25,000 to relieve conditions in the poorer sections of the city. The appropriation he wishes to use "for the sale of milk, at prices they can afford to pay, to those families who are certified by the health commissioner or by his authorized agencies as having children under six years old and as not having sufficient income to provide milk in sufficient quantities for such children."

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS \$1.50

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## Jamestown.

The weather has been so extremely cold and bad for the last month, all classes of business have been more or less retarded. Some days have been so cold that few men, living out of town, were able to visit the county seat.

Our circuit court will commence the third Monday in February. Our new sheriff, Mr. Clay Sullivan, has already commenced serving papers and by the time court convenes, he will have everything ready.

The various officers of the county, elected last November, have been inducted into their respective positions, and it is the general opinion that a capable set of men have been elected. Mr. S. M. Hart, who was elected Jailer, has removed from Esto to the bastille, and those who know him best say that he will make a watchful Jailer.

Mr. L. G. Bernard, who was re-elected county court clerk, is a very efficient gentleman, and one of the most popular men in the county. He stands for high ideals, and is ever ready to give his attention to those making business calls at the of-

## free.

Prof. M. H. Bernard, principal, was compelled to dismiss the Graded school three weeks ago, an epidemic of measles having struck the town and vicinity. Health conditions are much better at this time and the school has reopened. During the lay off Miss Rose Heyd, of Columbia, one of the teachers, visited friends and relatives in Indiana, and also spent a week in her home town.

Attorney Wm. Hobson, formerly of Campbellsville, who took charge of the Patterson Hotel, is giving perfect satisfaction as a host. He sets a good table and is a courteous, polite gentleman. Last week he was in the Taylor circuit court, looking after cases in which he was employed.

Mr. B. A. Lawless, the new school Superintendent, is taking quite an interest in his position, and it is predicted that he will make a very efficient officer. He succeeded Mr. J. W. Mitchell, who, also, was one of the best superintendents the county ever had.

More and better roads is the cry of all enterprising men in Russell county.

## "HUNS" SCORNE LAW OF NATIONS

Use of Civilians as Hostages and  
for Screens Part of  
Devilish System.

FIRST MADE USE OF IN 1870

At That Time It Was Condemned by  
the Civilized World, but the Ger-  
man Military Leaders Have  
Never Abandoned It.

Ample proof that the march of the German armies through Belgium was marked by massacres and cruelties almost beyond belief is given in a document made public by the committee on public information, from which the following is taken:

The massacres in Belgium and northern France were a part of the German system of frightfulness. Another feature of this system was the use of civilians as hostages and for screens.

In discussing the use of hostages the German War Book (Kriegsbrauch im Landkriege) says:

"By hostages are understood those persons who, as security or bail for the fulfillment of treaties, promises, or other claims, are taken or detained by the opposing state or its army. Their provision has been less usual in recent wars, as a result of which some professors of the law of nations have wrongly decided that the taking of hostages has disappeared from the practice of civilized nations."

"A new application of 'hostage right' was practiced by the German staff in the war of 1870, when it compelled leading citizens from French towns and villages to accompany trains and locomotives in order to protect the railway communications which were threatened by the people. Since the lives of peaceable inhabitants were, without any fault on their part, thereby exposed to grave danger, every writer outside Germany has stigmatized this measure as contrary to the law of nations and as unjustified towards the inhabitants of the country."

Clung to Frightfulness. Although their deeds in the Franco-Prussian war had been universally condemned, as they themselves admitted, the leaders did not intend to abandon such a useful measure of frightfulness. In L'Interprete Militaire the forms were provided for such acts in the next war. Both in Belgium and in France the Germans have constantly used hostages. The evidence is contained in the proclamations of the governing authorities and also in the diaries of the German soldiers. A few examples from these will illustrate the system which was employed.

A specimen of the arbitrariness and cruelty is furnished by the proclamation of Major Diekmann, from which the following sections are presented: "After 9 a. m. on the 7th September, I will permit the houses in Beyne-Hesay, Grivegnée, and Bois-de-Breux to be inhabited by the persons who lived in them formerly, as long as these persons are not forbidden to frequent these localities by official prohibition."

Prominent People Hostages. "In order to be sure that the above-mentioned permit will not be abused, the burgomasters of Beyne-Hesay and of Grivegnée must immediately prepare lists of prominent persons who will be held as hostages for 24 hours each at Fort Fleron. September 6, 1914, for the first time (the period of detention shall be) from 6 p. m. until September 7 at midday."

"The life of these hostages depends on the population of the above-mentioned communes remaining quiet under all circumstances."

"During the night it is severely forbidden to show any luminous signals. Bicycles are permitted only between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. (German time)."

"From the list which is submitted to me I shall designate prominent persons who shall be hostages from noon of one day until the following midday. If the substitute is not there in due time, the hostage must remain another 24 hours at the fort. After these 24 hours the hostage will incur the penalty of death, if the substitute fails to appear."

"Priests, burgomasters, and the other members of the council are to be taken first as hostages."

"I insist that all civilians who move about in my district . . . show their respect to the German officers by taking off their hats, or lifting their hands to their heads in military salute. In case of doubt, every German soldier must be saluted. Anyone who does not do this must expect the German military to make themselves respected by every means."

Hold Small Nations Have No Rights.

"The fate that Belgium has called down upon herself is hard for the individual, but not too hard for this political structure (Staatsgebilde), for the destinies of the immortal great nations stand so high that they cannot but have the right, in case of need, to stride over existence that cannot defend themselves, but live, as parasites, upon the rivalries of the great."—Prof. H. Oncken, in Sueddeutsche Monatshefte, (South German Monthly.)

Would they have dared to defend such a policy if they could have seen the announcement sent out by the parish of St. Hadelin with its silent eloquence?

This is an invitation to a service in memory of 60 men and women from one parish, of whom all but two were killed by the Germans in the massacre of August 5 and 6, 1914. The closing sentences are:

"Gentle Heart of Mary, be my refuge."

"Our Lady of Lourdes, pray for us."

"St. Joseph, patron of Belgium, pray for us."

"St. Hardelin, patron of the parish, pray for us."

"Salute Barbe, patroness of kindly death, pray for us."

After reading such ghastly accounts, many of them written by German eyewitnesses, and knowing that similar tales were published widely in the German newspapers, it is difficult to read with patience such words as these:

"The German army (in which I of course include the navy) is today the greatest institute for moral education in the world."

"The German soldiers alone are thoroughly disciplined, and have never so much as hurt a hair of a single innocent human being."—Houston Stewart Chamberlain, in Kriegsauftakte, "War Essays," 1914.

"We see everywhere how our soldiers respect the sacred defenselessness of woman and child."—Prof. G. Roethe, in Deutsche Reden in Schwerer Zeit, "German Speeches in Difficult Days."

Hostages' Lives Hung by Thread.

"In order to insure sufficiently the safety of our troops and the tranquility of the population of Reims, the persons mentioned have been seized as hostages by the commander of the German army. These hostages will be shot if there is the least disorder. On the other hand, if the town remains perfectly calm and quiet these hostages and inhabitants will be placed under the protection of the German army."

THE GENERAL COMMANDING.

"Reims, 12th September, 1914."

Beneath this proclamation there were posted the names of 81 hostages and a statement that others had also been seized as hostages. The lives of all these men depended in reality upon the interpretation which the German military authorities might give to the elastic phrase, "the least disorder," in the proclamation.

Hugh Gibson, in a Journal from our Legation in Belgium, page 154, explains what was likely to happen:

"Another thing is, that on entering a town, they hold the burgomaster, the procureur du roi, and other authorities as hostages to insure good behavior by the population. Of course, the hoodlum class would like nothing better than to see their natural enemies, the defenders of law and order, ignominiously shot, and they do not restrain themselves a bit on account of the hostages."

Diary of Bombardier Wetzel.

"Aug. 8th. First fight and set fire to several villages."

"Aug. 9th. Returned to old quarters; there we searched all the houses and shot the mayor and shot one man down from the chimney pot, and then we again set fire to the village."

"On the 18th August Letalle (?) captured 10 men with three priests because they have shot down from the church tower. They were brought into the village of Ste. Marie."

"Oct. 5th. We were in quarters in the evening at Wilkamm. Lieutenant Radfals was quartered in the mayor's house and there had two prisoners (tied together) on a short whip, and in case anything happened they were to be killed."

"Oct. 11th. We had no fight, but we caught about 20 men and shot them. (From the diary of Bombardier Wetzel, Second Mounted Battery, First Kurhessian Field Artillery, Regiment No. 11.)"

The Germans also found it convenient on many occasions to secure civilians, both men and women, who could be forced to march or stand in front of the troops, so that the countrymen of the civilians would be compelled first to kill their own people if they resisted the Germans. This usage is illustrated in the following:

Letter of Lieutenant Eberlein.

"October 7, 1914."

"But we arrested three other civilians, and then I had a brilliant idea. We gave them chairs, and we then ordered them to go and sit out in the middle of the street. On their part, pitiful entreaties; on ours, a few blows from the butt end of the rifle. Little by little one becomes terribly callous at this business. At last they were all seated outside in the street. I do not know what anguished prayers they may have said but I noticed that their hands were convulsively clasped the whole time. I pitied these fellows, but the method was immediately effective."

"The flank fire from the houses quickly diminished, so that we were able to occupy the opposite house and thus to dominate the principal street. Every living being who showed himself in the street was shot. The artillery on its side had done good work all this time, and when, toward seven o'clock in the evening, the brigade advanced to the assault to relieve us I was in a position to report that Saint Die had been cleared of the enemy."

"Later on I learned that the regiment of reserve which entered Saint Die further to the north had tried the same experiment. The four civilians whom they had compelled in the same way to sit out in the street were killed by French bullets. I myself saw them lying in the middle of the street near the hospital."

"A. EBERLEIN, "First Lieutenant."

Letter published on the 7th October, 1914, in the Vorabendblatt of the Munchner Neueste Nachrichten.

## WRITTEN RECORD OF ATROCITIES

Diaries of German Soldiers Tell  
of Murder and Pillage in  
Belgian Cities.

CALLED "DISGRACE TO ARMY"

No Discrimination Made Between In-  
nocent and Guilty—Infants Shot  
in Dead Mothers' Arms—Tes-  
timony of Brand Whitlock.

Very many German soldiers who have been taken prisoner had kept diaries, and these have been confiscated by the captors. Many have been published, frequently with facsimile reproductions to guarantee their authenticity. The following extracts, with the testimony of Brand Whitlock, are made public by the committee on public information at Washington:

"Aug. 23. . . . Our men came back and said that at the point where the valley joined the Meuse we could not get any further, as the villagers were shooting at us from every house. We shot the whole lot—16 of them. They were drawn up in three ranks; the same shot did for three at a time."

. . . The men had already shown their brutal instincts; . . .

"The sight of the bodies of all the inhabitants who had been shot was indescribable. Every house in the whole village was destroyed. We dragged the villagers one after another out of the most unlikely corners. The men were shot as well as the women and children who were in the convent, since shots had been fired from the convent windows; and we burnt it afterwards."

"The inhabitants might have escaped the penalty by handing over the guilty and paying 15,000 francs."

"The inhabitants fired on our men again. The division took drastic steps to stop this, the villages being burnt and the inhabitants being shot. The pretty little village of Gue d'Ossus, however, was apparently set on fire without cause. A cyclist fell off his machine and his rifle went off. He immediately said he had been shot at. All the inhabitants were burnt in the houses. I hope there will be no more such horrors."

"Disgrace to Our Army."

"At Leppes apparently 200 men were shot. There must have been some innocent men among them. In future we shall have to hold an inquiry as to their guilt instead of shooting them."

"In the evening we marched to Maubert-Fontaine. Just as we were having our meal the alarm was sounded—everyone is very jumpy."

"September 3. Still at Retiel, on guard over prisoners. . . . The houses are charming inside. The middle class in France has magnificent furniture. We found stylish pieces everywhere and beautiful silk, but in what a state . . . Good God! . . . Every bit of furniture broken, mirrors smashed. The vandals themselves could not have done more damage. This place is a disgrace to our army. The inhabitants who fled could not have expected, of course, that all their goods would have been left intact after so many troops had passed. But the column commanders are responsible for the greater part of the damage, as they could have prevented the looting and destruction. The damage amounts to millions of marks; even the safes have been attacked."

"In a solicitor's house, in which, as luck would have it, all was in excellent taste, including a collection of old lace and Eastern works of art, everything was smashed to bits."

"I could not resist taking a little memento myself here and there. . . . One house was particularly elegant, everything in the best taste. The hall was of light oak; I found a splendid raincoat under the staircase and a camera for Felix." (From the diary of an officer in the One Hundred Seventy-eighth regiment, Twelfth Saxony corps.)

But his horror apparently was not shared by the German commander in chief, as is evident from the following:

"Order."

"To the People of Liege."

"The population of Andenne, after making a display of peaceful intentions toward our troops, attacked them in the most treacherous manner. With my authorization, the general commanding these troops has reduced the town to ashes and has had 110 persons shot."

"I bring this fact to the knowledge of the people of Liege in order that they may know what fate to expect should they adopt a similar attitude."

"Liege, 22d August, 1914."

"GENERAL VON BUELOW."

Brand Whitlock Writes of Massacres. In his report of September 12, 1917, to the secretary of state, Minister Whitlock has much to tell of the policy of frightfulness. The following passages refer to the subject of massacres:

"Summary executions took place (at Dinant) without the least semblance of judgment. The names and number of the victims are not known, but they must be numerous. I have been unable to obtain precise details in this respect and the number of persons who have died is unknown. Among the

persons who were shot are: Mr. Defoin, mayor of Dinant; Sasserath, first alderman; Nimmer, aged seventy; Consul for the Argentine Republic Victor Poncelet, who was executed in the presence of his wife and seven children; Wasseige and his two sons; Messrs. Gustave and Leon Nicluse, two very old men; Jules Monin and others all shot in the cellar of their brewery; Mr. Camille Pistte and son, aged seventeen; Philippart Piedfort, his wife and daughter; Miss Marsigny. During the execution of about forty inhabitants of Dinant the Germans placed before the condemned their wives and children. It is thus that Madam Albin who had just given birth to a child, three days previously, was brought on a mattress by German soldiers to witness the execution of her husband; her cries and supplications were so pressing that her husband's life was spared."

"On the 26th of August German soldiers entered various streets (of Louvain) and ordered the inhabitants of the houses to proceed to the Place de la Station, where the bodies of nearly a dozen assassinated persons were lying. Women and children were separated from the men and forced to remain on the Place de la Station during the whole day. They had to witness the execution of many of their fellow citizens, who were for the most part shot at the side of the square, near the house of Mr. Homade. The women and children, after having remained on the square for more than 15 hours, were allowed to depart. The Gardes Civiques of Louvain were also taken prisoners and sent to Germany, to the camp of Munster, where they were held for several weeks."

"On Thursday, August 27, order was given to the inhabitants to leave Louvain because the city was to be bombarded. Old men, women, children, the sick, priests, nuns, were driven on the roads like cattle. More than 10,000 of the inhabitants were driven as far as Tirlemont, nearly 12 miles from Louvain."

Infants Shot in Mothers' Arms.

"One of the most sorely tried communities was that of the little village of Taminies, down in what is known as the Borinage, the coal fields near Charleroi. Taminies is a mining village in the Sambre; it is a collection of small cottages sheltering about 5,000 inhabitants, mostly all poor laborers."

"The little graveyard in which the church stands bears its mute testimony to the horror of the event. There are hundreds of new-made graves, each with its small wooden cross and its bit of flowers; the crosses are so closely huddled that there is scarcely room to walk between them. The crosses are alike and all bear the same date, the sinister date of August 22, 1914."

"But whether their hands were cut off or not, whether they were impaled on bayonets or not, children were shot down, by military order, in cold blood. In the awful crime of the Rock of Bayard, there overlooking the Meuse below Dinant, infants in their mothers' arms were shot down without mercy. The deed, never surpassed in cruelty by any band of savages, is described by the bishop of Namur himself:

"One scene surpasses in horror all others; it is the fusillade of the Roche Bayard near Dinant. It appears to have been ordered by Colonel Meister. This fusillade made many victims among the nearby parishes, especially those of des Rivages and Nefve. It caused the death of nearly 90 persons, without distinction of age or sex. Among the victims were babies in arms, boys and girls, fathers and mothers of families, even old men."

Dead Children in Pile of Bodies.

"It was there that 12 children under the age of six perished from the fire of the executioners, six of them as they lay in their mothers' arms."

"The child Fievet, three weeks old, "Maurice Betems, eleven months old."

"Nelly Pollet, eleven months old."

"Gilda Genon, eighteen months old."

"Gilda Marchot, two years old."

"Clara Struvay, two years and six months."

"The pile of bodies comprised also many children from six to fourteen years. Eight large families have entirely disappeared. Four have but one survivor. Those men that escaped death—and many of whom were ridden with bullets—were obliged to bury in a summary and hasty fashion their fathers, mothers, brothers or sisters; then after having been relieved of their money and being placed in chains they were sent to Cassel (Prussia)."

Mr. Hugh Gibson, the secretary of our legation in Belgium, visited Louvain during its systematic destruction by the Germans. In "A Journal From Our Legation in Belgium," New York, 1917, pages 164-165, he relates what the German officers told him:

"It was a story of clearing out civilians from a large part of the town, a systematic routing out of men from cellars and garrets, wholesale shootings, the generous use of machine guns, and the free application of the torch—the whole story enough to make one see red. And for our guidance it was impressed on us that this would make people respect Germany and think twice about resisting her."

German pastors and professors far from the excitement of the firing have defended this policy of frightfulness, e. g.:

"We are not only compelled to accept the war that is forced upon us . . . but are even compelled to carry on this war with a cruelty, a ruthlessness, an employment of every imaginable device, unknown in any previous war."—Pastor D. Baumgarten, in Deutsche Reden in Schwerer Zeit, "German Speeches in Difficult Days."

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# OUTSIDE PALE OF HUMANITY

Frightfulness Taught by German  
Leaders Belongs to Age of  
Barbarism.

## SOLEMN PLEDGE MERE WORDS

Kaiser's Statesmen Had No Intention  
of Keeping Faith With Their  
Agreement on International Law  
—Horrors Told by Diaries.

In giving to the American people the knowledge of German inhumanity in Belgium, says a pamphlet issued by the committee on public information, the evidence is drawn mainly from German and American sources. The German sources include official proclamations and other official utterances, letters and diaries of German soldiers, and quotations from German newspapers. The "Rules for Field Service" of the German army advises each soldier to keep such a diary while on active service.

In the wars waged in ancient times it was taken for granted that conquered peoples might be either killed, tortured, or held as slaves; that their property would be taken and that their lands would be devastated. "Vae victis"—woe to the conquered! For two centuries or more there has been a steady advance in introducing ideas of humanity and especially in confining the evils of warfare to the combatants. The ideal seemed to have become so thoroughly established as a part of international law that the powers at The Hague thought it sufficient merely to state the general principles in Article XLVI of the regulations: "Family honors and rights, the lives of persons and private property, as well as religious convictions and practice, must be respected. Private property cannot be confiscated." Germany, in common with the other powers, solemnly pledged her faith to keep this article, but her military leaders had no intention of doing so. They had been trained in the ideas voiced by Gen. von Hartmann 30 years ago: "Terrorism is superior to a relatively gentle procedure, useful to keep the masses of the people in a state of obedience." This had been Bismarck's policy, too. According to Moritz Busch, Bismarck's biographer, Bismarck, exasperated by the French resistance, which was still continuing in January, 1871, said:

"If in the territory which we occupy, we cannot supply everything for our troops, from time to time we shall send a flying column into the localities which are recalcitrant. We shall shoot, hang and burn. After that has happened a few times, the inhabitants will finally come to their senses."

**Horrors Told in Soldiers' Diaries.**  
The frightfulness taught by the German leaders held full sway in Belgium. This is best seen in the entries in the diaries of the individual German soldiers.

"During the night of August 15-16 Engineer Gr— gave the alarm in the town of Vise. Every one was shot or taken prisoner, and the houses were burnt. The prisoners were made to march and keep up with the troops." (From the diary of noncommissioned officer Wilhelm Koehn of the Second battalion of engineers, Third army corps.)

"A horrible bath of blood. The whole village burnt, the French thrown into the blazing houses, civilians with the rest." (From the diary of Private Hassemer of the Eighth army corps.)

"In the night of August 1-3 the village of Saint-Maurice was punished for having fired on German soldiers by being burnt to the ground by the German troops (two regiments, the Twelfth Landwehr and the Seventeenth). The village was surrounded, men posted about a yard from one another, so that no one could get out. Then the flames set fire to it, house by house. Neither man, woman, nor child could escape; only the greater part of the live stock we carried off, as that could be used. Anyone who ventured to come out was shot down. All the inhabitants left in the village were burnt with the houses." (From the diary of Private Karl Scheufele of the Third Bavarian regiment and Landwehr infantry.)

"At ten o'clock in the evening the first battalion of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth marched down the steep incline into the burning village to the burning village to the north of Dinant. A terrific spectacle of ghastly beauty. At the entrance to the village lay about fifty dead civilians, shot for having fired upon our troops from ambush. In the course of the night many others were also shot, so that we counted over 200. Women and children, kept in hand, were forced to look on at the horrible scene. We ate our rice later in the midst of the corpses, for we had had nothing since morning. When we searched the houses we found plenty of wine and spirit, but no eatables. Captain Hamann was drunk." (This last phrase in shorthand.) (From the diary of Private Philipp of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth regiment of infantry, Twelfth army corps.)

Writing from Belgium in 1916 Irvin S. Cobb said:  
"Briefly what I saw was this: I saw

wide areas of Belgium and France in which not a penny's worth of wanton destruction had been permitted to occur, in which the ripe grapes hung untouched upon the garden walls; and I saw other wide areas where scarcely one stone had been left to stand upon another; where the fields were ravaged; where the male villagers had been shot in squads; where the miserable survivors had been left to den in holes, like wild beasts."

**Even Soldiers Horrified.**  
Some German soldiers, we are glad to see, showed their horror at the foul deeds committed in Belgium.

"The inhabitants have fled in the village. It was horrible. There was clotted blood on all the beads, and what faces one saw, terrible to behold! The dead, 60 in all, were at once buried. Among them were many old women, some old men, and a half-delivered woman, awful to see; three children had clasped each other, and died thus. The altar and the vaults of the church are shattered. They had a telephone there to communicate with the enemy. This morning, September 2, all the survivors were expelled, and I saw four little boys carrying a cradle, with a baby five or six months old in it, on two sticks. All this was terrible to see. Shot after shot! Thunderbolt after thunderbolt! Everything is given over to pillage; fowls and the rest all killed. I saw a mother, too, with her two children; one had a great wound on the head and had lost an eye." (From the diary of Lance Corporal Paul Spielman of the Ersatz, first brigade of Infantry of the Guard.)

"... In the night the inhabitants of Liege became nuthous. Forty persons were shot and 15 houses demolished, 10 soldiers shot. The sights here make you cry."

"On the 23rd of August everything quiet. The inhabitants have so far given in. Seventy students were shot, 200 kept prisoners. Inhabitants returning to Liege."

"August 24. At noon with 36 men on sentry duty. Sentry duty is a 1, no post allocated to me. Our occupation, apart from building, is eating and drinking. We live like God in Belgium." (From the diary of Joch. van der Schoot, reservist of the Tenth company, Thirty-ninth reserve infantry regiment, Seventh reserve army corps.)

### "Behaved Like Vandals."

"August 17. In the afternoon I had a look at the little chateau belonging to one of the king's secretaries (not at home). Our men had behaved like regular vandals. They had looted the cellar first, and then they had turned their attention to the bedrooms and thrown things about all over the place. They had even made fruitless efforts to smash the safe open. Everything was topsy-turvy—magnificent furniture, silk, and even china. That's what happens when the men are allowed to requisition for themselves. I am sure they must have taken away a heap of useless stuff simply for the pleasure of looting."

"August 6th crossed frontier. Inhabitants on border very good to us and give us many things. There is no difference noticeable."

"August 23rd, Sunday (between Biran and Dinant, village of Disogne). At 11 o'clock the order comes to advance after the artillery has thoroughly prepared the ground ahead. The Pioneers and Infantry regiment 178 were marching in front of us. Near a small village the latter were fired on by the inhabitants. About 220 inhabitants were shot and the village was burnt—artillery is continuously shooting—the village lies in a large ravine. Just now, six o'clock in the afternoon, the crossing of the Maas begins near Dinant. . . . All villages, chateaux, and houses are burnt down during this night. It was a beautiful sight to see the fires all round us in the distance."

"August 21.—In every village one finds only heaps of ruins and many dead." (From the diary of Mathern, Fourth company, Eleventh Jager battalion, Marburg.)

### All Male Inhabitants Shot.

"A shell burst near the Eleventh company, and wounded seven men, three very severely. At five o'clock we were ordered by the officer in command of the regiment to shoot all the male inhabitants of Nomeny, because the population was foolishly attempting to stay the advance of the German troops by force of arms. We broke into the houses, and seized all who resisted, in order to execute them according to martial law. The houses which had not been already destroyed by the French artillery and our own were set on fire by us, so that nearly the whole town was reduced to ashes. It is a terrible sight when helpless women and children, utterly destitute, are herded together and driven into France." (From the diary of Private Fischer, Eighth Bavarian regiment of infantry, Thirty-third reserve division.)

### Too Many Servants in Britain.

Duncan Miller asked the minister of national service, says the London Times, whether his attention has been called to the number of advertisements for servants in households of one, two or three persons, where seven to ten indoor servants are already kept, and whether he proposes to limit the number of indoor servants employed in each household. The minister of national service replied that he had already pointed out how essential it is, in the national interest, that no person should employ more servants than are absolutely necessary. The minister trusts that the awakened consciences of those who have in this respect failed to appreciate their duty will provide an immediate and sufficient remedy. If not, he will tell his plan in the general statement on man power.

# GERMANS EMBUSE ATROCIOUS ACTS

Murder, Pillage and Arson Part  
of Deliberate Scheme of  
Warfare.

## HIGH OFFICERS GO ON RECORD

No Possible Evasion of Responsibility  
for Bestial Acts Which for Centu-  
ries Have Had No Parallel—  
Officially Indorsed.

The people of the United States are beginning to learn the truth concerning the conduct of the war by Germany. Proof is offered that German officials deliberately lied in their statements concerning atrocities committed by the Belgians and allies. That their own soldiers were disgusted by the cruelties practiced at the order of high officers of the Kaiser is shown. Extracts taken from pamphlets issued follow:

The Vorwaerts of Berlin, October 22, 1914, said:

"We have already been able to establish the falseness of a great number of assertions which have been made with great precision and published everywhere in the press, concerning alleged cruelties committed by the populations of the countries with which Germany is at war, upon German soldiers and civilians. We are now in position to silence two others of these fantastic stories."

"The war correspondent of the Berliner Tagblatt, a few weeks ago of cigars and cigarettes filled with powder alleged to have been given out or sold to our soldiers with diabolical intent. He even pretended that he had seen with his own eyes hundreds of this kind of cigarettes. We learn from an authentic source that this story of cigars and cigarettes is nothing but a brazen invention. Stories of soldiers whose eyes are alleged to have been torn out by franc-tireurs are circulated throughout Germany. Not a single case of this kind has been officially established."

"It matters little that reports of this nature bear an appearance of positive certitude, or are even vouchered for by eye-witnesses. The desire for notoriety, the absence of criticism, and personal error play an unfortunate part in the days in which we are living. Every nose shot off or deeply bound up, every eye removed, is immediately transformed into a nose or eye torn away by the franc-tireurs. Already the Volkszeitung of Cologne has been able, contrary to the very logical assertions from Alsace-Lorraine, to prove that there was no soldier with his eyes torn out in the field ambulance of this town. It was said, also, that people wounded in this way were under treatment in the neighborhood of Berlin, but whenever inquiries have been made in regard to these reports, their absolute falsity has been demonstrated. At length these reports were concentrated at Gross Lichterfelde. A newspaper published at noon and widely circulated in Berlin printed a few days ago in large type the news that at the Lazaretto of Lichterfelde alone there were ten German soldiers, only slightly wounded, whose eyes had been wickedly torn out." But in a request for information by the chief medical officer of the above-mentioned hospital, dated the eighteenth of the month:

"Sir: Happily there is no truth whatever in these stories."

Yours obediently,  
"PROFESSOR RAFFENBERG,"  
German Soldiers Protested.

The teachings of the German War Book and of the German apostles of frightfulness, suspicion and hatred, had now begun to bear their natural fruit. But the voice of protest was not entirely silent. A considerable number of letters by German soldiers who were shocked by the German atrocities were sent to Ambassador Gerard, because he was the representative of the United States, the leading neutral nation. The three letters which follow, in translation, were received by the American ambassador from German soldiers.

Here is the protest of a German soldier, an eye-witness of the slaughter of Russian soldiers in the Masurian lakes and swamps:

"It was frightful, heart-rending, as these masses of human beings were driven to destruction. Above the terrible thunder of the cannon could be heard the heart-rending cries of the Russians: 'O Prussians! O Prussians!'—but there was no mercy. Our captain had ordered: 'The whole lot must die; so rapid fire.' As I have heard, five men and one officer on our side went mad from these heart-rending cries. But most of my comrades and the officers joked as the unarmed and helpless Russians shrieked for mercy while they were being suffocated in the swamps and shot down. The order was: 'Close up and at it harder!' For days afterwards those heart-rending yells followed me and I dare not think of them or I shall go mad. There is no God, there is no morality and no ethics any more. There are no human beings any more, but only beasts. Down with militarism."

"If you are a truth-loving man, please receive these lines from a common Prussian soldier."

Following is the testimony of another

German soldier, from the eastern front:

"Russian, September 18, 1914.  
"To the people of Christianity I send you these words."

"Wounded Russians are killed with the bayonet according to orders."

"And Russians who have surrendered are often shot down in masses according to orders, in spite of their heart-rending prayers."

"In the hope that you, as the representative of a Christian state, will protest against this, I sign myself,  
"A GERMAN SOLDIER AND CHRISTIAN."

The third letter, from the western front, shows the same horror of the system of which the writer was a witness.

"To the American Government, Washington, U. S. A."

"Englishmen who have surrendered are shot down in small groups. With the French one is more considerate. I ask whether men let themselves be taken prisoner in order to be disarmed and shot down afterward? Is that chivalry in battle? It is no longer a secret among the people; one hears everywhere that few prisoners are taken; they are shot down in small groups. They say naively: 'We don't want any unnecessary mouths to feed. Where there is no one to enter complaint, there is no judge.' Is there then no power in the world which can put an end to these murders and rescue the victims? Where is Christianity? Where is right? Might is right."

"A SOLDIER AND A MAN WHO IS NO BARBARIAN."

### Socialists Oppose System

Many of the Germans, as has been already indicated, do not believe the reports of the atrocities committed by the Belgian civilians and refuse to accept the system of frightfulness. The Vorwaerts, the leading socialist paper, which has a very wide circle of readers, has opposed the policy of frightfulness. All honor to its editors who have so courageously opposed the powerful military authority! Its editorial, entitled "Our Foes," published August 23, 1914, reads as follows:

"What should one say when even such an organ as the Deutsches Offiziersblatt expresses its sympathy with a demand that 'the beasts' who are taken as franc-tireurs should not be killed, but only wounded so that they may then be left to a fate which makes any help impossible? Or what should we say when the Deutsches Offiziersblatt states that 'a punitive destruction even of whole regions' cannot afford full reparation for the bones of a single murdered Germanian grandchild? These are the desires of blood-thirsty fanatics and we are thoroughly ashamed of ourselves because it is possible that there are people among us who urge such things."

### "Barbarism," Declares Vorwaerts.

On the following day, August 24, 1914, the Vorwaerts returned to the attack in an editorial "Against Barbarism."

"One might, in the first place, possibly believe that such a demand for a bloody vengeance [against alleged Belgian outrages] emanates from a single diseased brain; but it appears that whole groups among certain classes who represent German Kultur want to indulge in orgies of barbarism and to devise a whole system for the purpose of organizing 'a war of revenge.'"

"What of law and custom! Such thoughts do not stir a 'great nation.' This in a leading article of the Berliner Naechrichten, the demand is made that all the authorities in Brussels—one, the second burgomaster, is generously excepted—should be immediately seized and subjected to trial in order to expiate the wrongs which, according to fragmentary and highly uncertain reports, were said to have been committed by the people. They demand that the captured city should immediately pay a fine of 500,000,000 marks; that all stores of the conquered territory be requisitioned without paying the inhabitants a single penny for them."

### Vorwaerts in Protest.

Three years later, August 26, 1917, the Vorwaerts quoted the following passage from the Deutsche Tageszeitung:

"We have a ring of politicians who hold that might makes right (Machtpolitik), who despise the forces of the inner life and believe that they must eliminate all ethical points of view . . . from foreign and social politics. For them, Germany of the present and of the future is the country of the Krupps and Borsigs, of the Zeppelins and the U-boats. Any idea of a connection between politics and morals is rejected and any reference to the right of a moral method of consideration is ridiculed as delusion and sentimentality."

The German officers were provided with the forms to be used in terrorizing the conquered people. The common soldiers were provided with phrase books which would enable them to impose their will upon the terrified people. Minister Brand Whitlock in his report to the state department on September 12, 1917, writes:

"The German soldiers were provided with phrase books giving alternate translation in German and French of such sentences as:

"Hands up! (It is the very first sentence in the book.)

"Carry out all the furniture."

"I am thirsty. Bring me some beer, gin, rum."

"You have to supply a barrel of wine and a keg of beer."

"Lead me to the wealthiest inhabitants of this village. I have orders to requisition several barrels of wine."

"Show us the way to —. If you lead us astray, you will be shot."

# Automobile Line.

The Regular Line from Columbia to Campbellsville is owned and operated by W. E. Noe. He has in his employe safe and reliable drivers.

Transportation can be had at any hour at reasonable rates.

Address,

W. E. NOE, Columbia, Ky.

# G. R. REED

FIRE AND LIFE

# INSURANCE

"The Service Agency."

Columbia, Kentucky.

Better Than Ever Are Our Gigantic Stocks Of

Carpets, Rugs, Linoleum, Wall  
Paper and Draperies.

We Specialize in these Lines and Cater Especially to the People that Want Reliable Goods at a Minimum Price.

Every inquiry is answered intelligently and we count our satisfied customers in Adair county and vicinity by the score. To know all about Floor Coverings, a visit to our spacious floors is instructive and convincing.

Hubbuck Bros. & Wellendorff, Inc.,

522-524 W. Market St.,  
Louisville, Kentucky

# Louisville-Old Inn Hotel

Incorporated

EUROPEAN PLAN

\$1.00 and Up Rooms Without Bath.

\$1.50 and Up Rooms With

300 ROOMS

Equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinklers the best  
Fire Protection Known to Insurance Engineers

Louisville, - - - Kentucky.

6th & Main Streets.

# CALLED HER FAMILY TO HER BEDSIDE

Six Years Ago, Thinking She Was a Foolish, Young Lady, But Now  
She Is a Well, Strong, and Happy Woman

Boise City, Tex.—Mrs. J. M. Carter. That was six years ago, of this place, when I was a young girl and am a well, strong, and happy woman. I had only taken half the bottle of Cardui when I began to feel better. The misery in my side was less. I had right on taking the Cardui until I had taken three bottles and I did not need any more for I was well and never felt better in my life. I have never had any trouble from that day to this."

I told my husband if he would get me a bottle of Cardui I would try it. . . . I commenced taking it, however, that evening I called my family about weak, nervous and fagged-out? If so, me. . . for I knew I could not last many days unless I had a change for trial.

J. 71



BEVO

—is the new "cold bottle" to enjoy with the immortal "hot bird"—a soft drink in the strictest sense, but the liveliest, nippest appetizer imaginable—rich in the flavor of nutritive cereals and imported Sauer hops. BEVO makes good things to eat taste even better—and it's healthful.

ANHEUSER-BUSCH  
St. Louis, U. S. A.

## LOCALS.

## For Sale.

Six good mules, five coming three years old, one ten. 1 1/2 miles east Cane Valley.  
S. L. Banks

8-11

## Public Sale.

On Thursday, the 24th of January, I will sell, at public outcry, the following property at my home, near Bliss, this county:

Four mules and one mare.  
Seven head of cattle.  
One sow and eight pigs.  
Four shoats.  
All my farming implements, such as plows, binders, etc. Household and kitchen furniture, including a piano.  
11-21 Allen Keltner.

## Adair County Court.

Allie Mays Admrx of James R. Mays decd. vs. Mary Goode et al. Plaintiffs vs. Defendants  
In obedience to an order of the Adair Circuit Court, entered at the September, Term thereof, 1917.  
I will from now until the 21st day of January, 1917, at my office in the Town of Columbia, Ky. receive and hear proof of claims of all the creditors of James R. Mays deceased.  
W. A. Coffey Master Commissioner, Adair Circuit Court.

## An Attempt to Enter Russell &amp; Co.'s Store.

Last Sunday night a thief attempted to enter Russell & Co.'s store. He got into the basement, made his way up the stairway to the door which would have admitted him to the main store room. Upon reaching the door he cut a hole in the panel just above the lock. The key was in the lock and with a crooked piece of wire which he left, the thief tried to hook the key so as to bring it through the whole he cut in the door. He got the key out of the lock, but it fell upon the floor, and he was at his wits end. Had the thief entered the store room he would evidently have made a good haul. Detectives are at work and it is hoped that the scoundrel will be caught.

## Go to Church Times.

The pastors of Columbia and vicinity extend a cordial welcome to all.  
Pre-baptist church, Rev. B. T. Watson Pastor.  
Sunday School 9:15 a. m.  
Congregational Worship 11 a. m.  
Evening service at 7 p. m. on every second and fourth Sundays.  
Prayer service Wednesday evening at 6:30. Sunday-school topic discussed.  
Preaching at Union 1st and 3rd Sabbaths.

## METHODIST CHURCH.

L. P. Piercey, Pastor.  
Preaching 1st and 3rd Sunday in each month.  
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.  
Epworth League 6:15 p. m.  
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 6:30.  
Everybody cordially invited to these services.

## BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching at 11 a. m. and 6:45 p. m. on the 1st and 3rd Sundays in each month. Sunday school at 9:30.  
O. P. Bush, Pastor.  
Loren Bradley, Supt. of S. S.

## CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Bible School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.  
Preaching service at 11 a. m. and 6:30 p. m. on Second and Fourth Sundays.

Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 6:30.  
Officers meeting monthly.  
Woman's Missionary Society, the first Sunday in each month at 2:45 p. m.

Mission Band the first Sunday in each month at 2 p. m.  
Ladies' Aid Society Thursday after second Sunday at 2:45 p. m.

Z. T. Williams, Pastor.  
Horace Jeffries, Bible School, Superintendent.

G. R. Reed, Sect.  
Ray Conover, Treas.

## To the Farmers.

District Agricultural agent B. G. Nelson, was in town Wednesday and Thursday of last week for the purpose of installing the new emergency agricultural agent, J. L. Miller. Mr. Miller is to do farm Demonstration work in Green, Tayler Adair counties.

In order to further the agricultural interests of this country the Federal Government, under the provisions of the Smith-Lever Bill of a number of years ago appropriated money for the purpose of securing an agricultural county agent in any county of the U. S., where the county expressed a desire for such an expert by appropriating a sum to pay half his salary. The other half is paid by the appropriation

of the Federal Government. Owing to the need of better methods of agriculture because of war conditions, the Federal Government has deemed it advisable to place a number of emergency agents in counties where the counties have not availed themselves of the opportunity to secure a regular county agent. This Emergency agent is paid entirely by the government but is required to work in several counties.

While an agent of this sort cannot accomplish as much in Adair county as a man working in this county alone could, it is hoped the agricultural population will avail itself of this opportunity to fall in line in the nation's great drive for better farming. The farmers of today by adopting scientific methods of agriculture may "do their bit" toward helping win the war and make money doing it.

It is hoped that Adair county will rise to her patriotic duty and make a regular appropriation and secure the entire service of a competent agriculturist.

Many of our best farmers are enthusiastic about the matter already and the probabilities are that the Fiscal court will be asked in the near future to meet the Government half way in the pay of a regular county agent.

## U. S. Navy Recruiting Station.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 10, 1918.

## Editor News:—

Not since the days of Morgan and the glorious Spanish Main has the sea offered such a wealth of adventure for the red blooded youth as during the present campaign being waged by the Allies against the Hun-submarine.

After three and one-half years service in the British transport service, George Bender, a Louisville man, whose parents live at 2105 Payne street arrived home on a furlough Wednesday. Learning that he would soon be called in the draft he enlisted in the United States Navy.

Bender's story of his adventures since leaving Louisville in 1914 was a continuous succession of thrills. He has made hundreds of trips across the English channel carrying troops to France and engaged in scores of fights with German submarines.

Several times according to the young seaman he saw passenger ships torpedoed near his own ship and was forced to witness women and children go down without aid because of the stringent Admiralty orders which prohibit any vessel except of the patrol force, assisting a sinking ship. When a ship is torpedoed he said that all other merchant ships in the vicinity flee at full speed from the scene to take no chances on being hit themselves.

Bender described the convey system in use by the British and reported it as being very successful. He said that merchant ships travel in fleets of thirty or more accompanied by about twenty-five torpedo boats. The convey travels at medium speed while the torpedo boats going at high speed make wide circles around them in a continuous procession.

Bender related how his ship once narrowly escaped destruction by a large German sub after a running fight lasting two hours. The German sub was five miles away when the attack began, using her 4.7 guns stationed before and after. Bender was at the wheel during the fight and was showered with splinters from numerous hits but escaped serious injury. A torpedo boat finally hove into sight and drove the sub off before she could draw near enough to inflict serious damage.

Although he has been in the War Zone three years, Bender is anxious to return as soon as possible aboard an American destroyer. His story of adven-

ture on the high sea was related to more than twenty young men at the Navy recruiting office, 412 South 4th Street, Louisville and many of them decided immediately that the Navy was the place for them to see real action without delay.

Orders limiting the number of recruits to be taken in Kentucky are expected daily and hundreds of young men are taking the advantage of the present opportunity to enlist.

The President has reappointed Edgar H. Jones as United States Marshal of the Western district of Kentucky.

## Public Roads

Why don't you interest yourself in the road affairs of your county?

With good roads you save at least twenty cents per ton per mile on all material hauled over the roads. Figure what good roads will save you in one year.

You will receive one hundred times more from good roads than your tax will be to build them.

Ask any man living along a good road if he would be willing to lose the road if his taxes to build it was refunded to him. His answer will be no. That should convince you.

The high cost of living will be reduced if roads are built so that the products of the farm can be hauled to market cheaply.

Who pays the cost of hauling food stuffs over bad roads?

There is not a legitimate argument against good roads—build more of them.

Remember that the first road built is not the last one to be built.

People complain and say we are having too much snow. About the tenth of June when the wheat fields are waving with grain, they will say the big snows made a bountiful crop.

## Markets.

Louisville, Jan. 14.—Cattle—Prime export steers \$12@12.75 heavy shipping \$10@12; light \$8@10; fat heifers \$9@10 fat cows \$8.50@9.75; medium \$6.50@8.50; cutters \$5.75@6.50; canners \$5@5.75; bulls \$6@9.50; feeders \$6@9.50; stockers \$5.75@9; choice milk cows \$8@9.50; medium \$6@8; common \$4@6.

Calves—Receipts 47 head. The market ruled steady; best veals \$13@13.50; medium and common kinds unchanged.

Hogs—Receipts 1,520 head. Prices ruled 5¢@15 higher. The best hogs, 165 lbs up \$16.45; 120 to 165 \$16.10; pigs \$14.25@15.25; roughs \$14.85 down.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts light; no changes were noted in prices; best sheep \$9@10, bucks \$8 down; best lambs \$16@16.50; seconds \$12@12.50; culls \$8@9.

Butter—Country 32@35c lb. Eggs—Fresh, case count 50c doz; candied 55@58c.

Poultry—Hens 20@21c lb.; spring chickens 21@24c; ducks 18@19c; roosters 13c; geese 15@17c; turkeys 24@25c.

I keep on hands a full stock of coffins, caskets, and robes. I also keep Metallic Caskets, and Steel Boxes and two hearses. We keep extra large caskets. Prompt service night or day. Residence Phone 29, office phone 168 45-1 yr J. F. Triplett, Columbia, Ky.

## Casey Jones Store

A few years ago we opened a General Store in Columbia, and from the start the people throughout Adair county have liberally patronized us. We have endeavored to please our customers, and we feel sure that our efforts have not been in vain. We are not paying as high rent as other merchants, hence we can afford to mark OUR GOODS DOWN.

WE ARE VERY THANKFUL to our many friends for their favors, and during this good year of 1918 we will make a greater effort to please than in any year in the past.

## WHAT WE KEEP.

IN OUR STORE you can find any article kept in a Dry Goods Store, and you will also find that it can be bought cheaper than elsewhere in Columbia.

It is a pleasure for us or our clerks to show goods. Come in, call for what you want and you will be accommodated.

## REMEMBER THE PLACE

## CASEY JONES STORE

## To Our Customers

FIRST—We want to thank you for the liberal patronage we received during the year 1917. Our business was good, due to your friendship.

SECOND—During the year 1918, we will use the same diligence to please, and will at all times keep a full stock of Staple and Fancy Groceries.

OUR HARDWARE DEPARTMENT is up-to-date, and we can furnish you anything you need in that line. We have on sale a large stock of stoves for cooking and heating, and our farm implement department is complete.

Come in and examine our prices. We are here to please you.

Persons owing us notes and accounts past due will please call and settle.

## Barger Brothers.

## My Friends Have Been Loyal

It has been the custom from time immemorial to return thanks for favors bestowed, and I will not depart from that ancient rule. Therefore, I want to express my gratitude to the people of my native county for their liberal support during the year 1917, and to ask that they continue with me during the twelve months of 1918.

## GROCERIES, FARM IMPLEMENTS AND SEEDS

Have been the principle articles handled by me and I have been liberally patronized by my friends. I have endeavored to place upon the market the best, and I feel confident that I have not practiced extortion in a single instance. I will continue to do my best to keep before you the Choicest of Groceries, Staple and Fancy, and the Most Durable Farm Implements that the factories make. My prices have been right in the past, and will so continue in the future. When needing anything in my lines, call at my store.

## C. R. Hutchison

The Adair County News \$1.50